# DAILY NASHVILLE UNION.

VOL. I.

NASHVILLE, TENN, FRIDAY, MAY 23 1862

# B. B. CONNOR & BRO.,

COMPRISSION PRESCRIANTS, NO. 5 COLLEGE STITEET.

New Stock just received and for sale low to close out Consignments,

200 Blits. Salt, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

CONNOR & ERO.

50 Colla ROPE, for min by CONNOR & BRO. 40 bbis. Coal Off, for mile by connon a mile.

10 half bbls, Coal Oil, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 150 dozen BROGMS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

50 texes SOAP, for sale by CONNOR & BRO

50 boxes STARCH, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

12 chests TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO 12 half chests TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

12 cadies TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

10 boxon Youst POWDERS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 20 cushs SODA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

100 gross MATCHES, for sale by CUNNOR & BRO. 25 boxes Star CANDLES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

25 boxes COFFEE, for sale by CONSIOR & CO. 14 bbis. VINEGAR, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

10 kits SALMON, for sale by CONNOB & BRO-

24 kits MACKEREL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 5 kits HERRING, for sale by CONNOR & PRO.

2 kits SHAD, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

19 bbls. TROUT, for sale by CONNOR & BEG.

10 bbis. MACREREL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 4 bbls. CIDER, for sale by

16 boxes dried HERING, for sale by CON

16 boxes Dried Scaled, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 80 kegs NAMES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

50 bbls Crushed Sugar, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

125 bags MEAL, for sale by CONNOR & DEO 500 bb a FLOUR, for sale by CONNOR A BUO.

20 cash HAMS, for cale by CONNO A BRO.

reaks SIDES, for sale by CONNOR A BRO. 200 bbls fine POTATOES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

20 bexes fresh Garden SEED, for sale by CONNOR & BEQ.

S bbis Onion SETS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 10 tierces Canvassed HAMS, with a large lot of all sorts of Goods, which we will close out low, at our old stand, No. 5 College street.

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.

#### REMOVED. M. Morganstern Has removed from his old stand on Market Street

No. 40 Union Street, Where he will keep a full assortment of

Ladies' Gentlemen's Misses' and Childrens GAITERS, BOOTS, SHOES

Of the Best Make & Finest Quality. an Custom Work neatly executed. - 60

April 29, 1862.

Committed to Jail

or Davidson County, Tenn., April 27, 1802, a me gro man, who mays his name is GEORGE, and mays he belongs to Lawis Lir datey, of Wilson county, Tenn.; age about 32 years, very black: 5 feet 8 inches high; weighs about 150 or 183 pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

M. HINTON.

Theriff and Julier of D. C.

may2-31

Committed to Jail Or Davidson County, Toun., April 27, 1862, a ne.
gro man, who mays his name is ALRERT, and
says he belongs to Jo. Dodson, of Davidson County;
age about 25 or 40 years; weights about 155 or 160
pounds; no marks. The owner is requested to come
forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the bw
directs.
may 2-34
Sheriff and Jallor of D. C.

Committed to Jail

OF Davilson County, Tenn., May 1, 1862, a segro man, who says his name is LEWIS, and says he belongs to Zeb. Barrd, of Wilson County, Tent.; age about 25 years; weight about 145 or 156 pounds; color, black; year on right check bone, said to be done by a kick from a horse; 5 feet 8 inches high; dressed in brown jeans ciothes, black wool but. The owner is requisited to come forward, prove properly, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON, May 2-2.

#### TO AMBROTYPISTS.

HAVE JUST received a consignment of new and freely Ambrotype and Photograph materials, to be add in lots at Louisvalle prices, expenses added, and in lots at Louisvalle prices, Market street.

# Nashville Anion.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

( YEST LEXTS OR LASS YOU CONSTRUCTE A SQUARE, ) Square I day \$1 05 -- each religional matrices

Welther holies must be given to take out at all it a severthermouts of yearly movetimers before the year reprice, others but we shall charge till doze.

No contract of yearly saverthements will be discreticed without previous notice to us, nor will any shares be made for less than one year at the yearly

sa Advertisers exceeding the space connected for will be charged for the excess. wa

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1862.

A Kentucky Court and Bar under Arrest.

The Uniontown (Ky.) News, a rebel organ, makes the following statement, which looks as if the authorities were treating rebel sympathizers properly in our sister State. The News, of course, like our rebels, thinks "such a proceeding calculated [Yankeeism] to effect no good," etc. Rebels ought not to be "harrassed" by being required to be loyal, as it only tends to "irritate" them. Let them be irritated and harrassed, too, if they are so outraged at the oath of loyalty, and let them all be expelled from office, especially judicial offices. The Bench is no place for rebels. Judge Fowler is the father of the notorious Gus. Fowler, of Paducah; and if he cannot "mix up" in the war enough to declare his loyalty, let him be impeached.

On last Tuesday a strong party of Federal cavalry arrived at Marion, Crittenden county, where Judge Fowlen was holding Circuit Court, and the officer in an oath to be administered by him. On tional, and he could not take it. The fend to remain here. They need attorneys present, also, decki Court, to answer for their offense .-We think the measure totally uncalled for, and calculated to effect no possible good to our Government Judge Fowlers is known to be a conserhas often expressed himself as determined not to be mixed up in the deplorable the way to hunt up peaceable citizens in pursuits, and harrass them by unnecessary requirements. If the safety of our Republic required such a course, we would not object, but, really, we think this system will have a tendency to irriperpetuated.

# Rev. Gen. Polk etc.

The following good ones are told by 'Mack" the Corinth correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial:

Speaking of Confederate preachers, reminds me of what a rebel officer told me after the battle of Shiloh, about the Rev. Gen. Bishop Polk. A paragraph has recently been going the rounds of the Northern papers, to the effect that the Bishop frequently violates the third Commandment. In one of the Union camps, conduct of the Confederate navy was on the evening of the 6th of April-the | desperate in the gallantry and devotion first day of the battle-one of the rebel | displayed. But their fight was hopeless officers picked up an old number of the from the beginning. Our informant St. Louis Democrat, with the following states that there is a feeling of profound announcement in it: "It is said that since the beginning of the rebellion, Bishop Polk, of Louisians, has learned to swear like a trooper." This was thought to be a good joke on the pious General. officers landed, five Sicilians, who cheered The Democrat was handed to him by a member of his staff, with the above paragraph marked. The General read it and laughingly remarked: 'Its just like these d -- d Yankees to slander their enemies, but I'll give them h-ll before

they get done with me.' An Indiana chaplain selected for singing, yesterday, the hymn commencing "Show pity, Lord oh, Lord, forgive, let a repent

He had scarcely uttered the last word of this line, when a private soldier in the contrary, with a prudence and forc- pus in the counties aforesaid. his congregation—an old man and a zealous christian-earnestly cried out: "No, Lord, unless they lay down their arms." While the clergyman was offering the concluding prayer, a rifle shot was heard as if from our pickets, a mile | it from the most undoubted authority, beyond. The report of the gun was immediately followed by an exclamation billity of error, that he has, within the last from the same venerable Hoosier-"Lord, four months, sent over two hundred

very sensible editorial;

In his speech before the Union meeting at Nashville, some days ago, Governor ville, expresses the same hope. In fact, the permanent reorganization of our State now? We think not. True, the people of Middle Tennessee would be to some extent unembarrassed in the selection of State officers, because the Federal authority is here to protect them. But those who reside in East and West Tennessee would have comparatively no voice in the selection of officers. Hence, until the Federal arm is extended over these portions of Tennessee, we are unable to see how our Government can be reorganized. To aid, therefore, in the extension of the Federal authority over East and West Tennessee becomes the imperative duty of every one who desires to see system and uniformity restored to the operation of our State affairs. Governor Johnson is doing all that it is possible for him to do in that direction, but he must be aided by the people before he can complete his work. And they must help him. It is useless for the people to hesitate longer. There is no necessity in waiting until the result at Corinth is made known .-Tennessee is to-day under the Federal authority, and all the Beauregards in Christendom cannot avert it from that authority. He may annihilate General Halleck and his forces, and yet, in a twinkle, as it were, he will be confronted by an army just as large, just as well equipped, and just as eager for a fight as the one now menacing him at Corinth .--The retreat of the Confederate army from Tennessee ought to convince every sensible man that the Confederates have no hope of holding Tennessee. In fact, it is a military axiom, as old as it is true, that if an army is not strong enough to hold a position, it never will be strong command demanded that the Judge and enough to retake it, if its adversary members of the bar present should take chooses to oppose it. Well, the Confederates left Tennessee, and the Federal learning the nature of the oath, the army marched in. This army is still Judge stated that it was unconstitu- here, and every one knows that they insame reason. On their refusal, they were should our people hesitate any longer all arrested, and required to give bond about yielding their obedience to the in \$10,000 each, to be present in Paducah | Federal authority? Why not come out in a few days, to attend the United States at once and yield obedience, and go to work and form a State Government's By whose authority, or at whose instiga- The longer we delay, the worse it will tion these "swearing" parties are sent be for us; for the sooner we do so, the over the country, we have not yet learn- | sooner will our State affairs be restored, and the sooner will we get rid of stand-

ing armies in our midst. All hopes for the formation of a Southern Confederacy should be given up. It vative and law-abiding gentleman, and is a failure, and every sensible man feels it. Tennessee is lost to it. Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Miscivil war that now rages in our country. | souri and Louisiana, are each and all in It is all well enough to put the oath to effect lost to it. Why, then, should pen-belligerents, but we think it rather out of ple longer delay in giving in their adhesion to the Federal Government? Do the discharge of their official demestic | they want a perpetual war in Tennessee? Do they want our homes, our farms, our crops, our property of every kind, destroved by standing armies? Certainly not. Abandon, then, all hopes of a Southern Confederacy, and let us begin to tate many who desire to see the Union think of establishing a State Government. We have a Governor to elect; Legislators, Judges, and other officers to elect. We must be represented in Congress, and the interest of every one requires that we should do so at the earliest possible moment. Let us go to work and accom-

### A Confession.

From the Charletton Mercury. We have been favored by an interview with an intelligent gentleman of charac- lished for the information of all conter who has just come from New Orleans, where he was at the time of its fall. The as traitors

And this is the tolerance and magnanimity of the cotton chivalry.

JEFF DAVIS INVESTING .- A correspondsight which certainly, under all the circumstances, are decidedly laudable, be has been providing for a contingency, which, from present appearances, will soon be converted into a reality. I have from a source which excludes the possiif that's a Union shot, send the bullet thousand dollars to France, which is so-straight, an' if it aint, hit a tree with it, curely invested for him in French stocks." by King Hog. — Lou. Jour. -Philadelphia Inquirer.

That excellent and patriotic newspar bester from the Mon. I dward Stan- The Enton Sten of Virginia on the per, the Bhellyville News, has the following ..... ley, the Mittary Governor of ....

The arrival of Hon. Edward Stanley, who is to assume the task of bringing Jounson expressed the hope that our North Carolina back to the Union, in the State Government would soon be reor- steamer Champion, from California, has there are some, is evident from the bit ec are ganized. A correspondent, too, of the heen announced. Before leaving San Louisville Journal, writing from Nash-Francisco the citizens tendered bim a public testimonial which he declined in Government is and ought to be desired the following letter which will be read by every one. But can it be done just mails interest as showing what manner of man he is:

The the Bon. S. J. Pield, W. W. Cope, E. Norton, Loland Stanford, J. F. Chellis,

Ogden Hoffman and others : Gentlemen :- I am fully impressed with the great importance of the task assigned me, but I go from this Heavenfavored land with a heart overflowing with gratitude to the Author of Peace, that there is a hope, even so humble an instrument as I am, may contribute a mite toward the restoration of the blessings of peace to millions of my coun-men. I go with a confidence "that knows no such word as fail," ready, I humbly trust, to do all that becomes a patriot in

behalf of his country. I go to a people long loved by me, for many evidences of confidence, which, though undeserved, were always gratefully remembered, and whose interests though feebly, were always faithfully served. I go to a people who sustained me in many a hard coutest, while I was advocating principles now avowed by you, irrespective of all party associations. I go to a people always patriotic, and as remarkable for their modesty and devotion to the Union as for patriotism and bravery; to a people whose forefathers, with mine, poured out their blood and treasure to secure the permanence of our institutions; whose forefathers, knowing no sectional prejudices, in leading the way to National Independence, declared in May, 1775, "that the cause of Boston | was the cause of all."

They have always hated secession; always were devoted to the Union, and never freely yielded to evil influences, or consented to separation, until made to believe, by wicked stratagem, that their own Government had declared war against them. I go to hold out the ofive branch ed by you could offer, and such as brave cople can honorably accept

With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, I return temporarily to my old home, on a mission of love; te a State among whose citizens I hope I ave not a single enemy; whose wide borders contain not a single man to whom it would not afford me a pleasure to do a kindness. I return to old triends, whose favors compelled me, in the performance of sacred duties, to leave the heart-corroding cares and the impoverishment of public service.

Since the day that men were sent forth to preach "glad tidings of great joy to all mankind," has man had a nobler mission than that of one called to aid in restoring unnumbered blessings to his fellow men?

Believe me, I will come back "with my shield, or on my shield." With the highest respect,

Very truly yours, It will be seen by the following document that Jeff. Davis has proclaimed martial law in a part of Virginia. It is

for it is Humphrey Marshal martial law, WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. AND INSP'R GEN.'S OFFICE Hichmond, May 3, 1862. 1. The fellowing proclamation is pub-

PROCLAMATION.

cerned:

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus,

I, Jefferson Davis, President of the exasperation against the Administration | Confederate States of America, do proand its agents. The people feel that claim that martial law is hereby extendthey have been systematically trifled ed over the counties of Lee, Wise, Buwith and sacrificed. When the Yankee | chanan, McDowell and Wyoming, under the command of Brigadier General Humthem, were shot down by the crowd. All who | phrey Marshall; and I do proclaim the showed any signs of favor were knocked down suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that enabling the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualification of guardians to enter decress and orders for ent, under date of April 15, writes from the partition and sale of property, to Paris as follows: "Jeff. Davis is not so make orders concerning roads and wholly devoted to the cause of the 'Con- | bridges, to assess county levies, and to federacy, that he neglects entirely to order the payment of county dues,) and look out for his own individual one. On the suspension of the writ of habeas cor-

In faith whereof I have hereunth signd my name and set my seal this 3d day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Therebels are turning their attention sow less to the production of cotton than to pork. King Cotton is dethroned

Yes, completely uproofed-

Peninsula-How They are Treated by the Rebels-How the Mebels Should be Frented in Order to Raise the Union Sentiment,

There are very few tinion men here: that comparison. Many would willingly see a pends upon any terms, because of the socilhoss they have been forced to make, and the privations they endure; the most, however, are sullen, and distinctly bone or their hatred of the ——Yankoon. So far as we can see notif their army is whipped, and they subjugated, it is bile to talk of poice There is much complaint by the Union peaole of the leniency we treat the rebels with, hen they have done all that could be done except taking the life of those who stood by the old Hag,

We were conversing, to-day, with a lady, in front of a fine new mansion. She told how her husband had been beggared, his property confiscated, and the provisions ta ken from their cellar. 'I have not food for two weeks, nor money; my husband's place stripped of fences, houses, barns and catile-all is gone. How are we to live? There goes"—as a lady, with a basket and a bunch of flowers, passed along, she continued—"a lady to teed the wounded rebeis and comort them; I do not speak to her any more. Her hasband is rich yet, because he is in the rebel army; his property is safe; your soldiers are goarding it for her to feed the reods, while we live on corn meal." We told her it did not seem fair, and we hoped it would be remedied yet. How we wished some of our doughfaced Congressmen, who prate of conciliating the rebel hordes, could have heard her express her contemut for them. "What would you have us do ?" we asked. "Hang the leaders whonever you In jail, confine two Secessionists! If bung and murdered, strike back; show them you are in earnest; it is a wonder there is a sing e Union man in the whole South; to be one noisity and openly costs all we have, property, friends and all. I have not been from my nouse for four months; I cannot go to church Now your army is here, there are those who would not insult me with their actions r looks; but I will not notice them now -Those ladies across the street waved their The President received a deputation handkerchiefs to the rebel army as they matched through here on Monday to join in from the General Synod of the Evangelithe attack; now they hang them out as flugs of truce, while they enjoy themselves quietly in the partor, looking out at the army. My partor is filled with their wounded soldiers. Pohlman, spoke as follows: is a punishment for my not arging them on

Some steps should be taken af once to en ure protection to Union man; learn the rethat we can give and will strike two blows for every one they give to Union manned if they rob, plunder, devastate Uple rus, a rebel one shall make it good. We hould take gare the Union people do not have to beg for bread and let the South know we will reverge the wrongs done them, and they ill cease their persentions; and then we may expect to find a Union sentiment more it is all to expect ft.

#### Extraordinary Confession of a Charleston Rebei Organ. (From the Charleston Courier, May 0 ): x

THE DUTY OF REPENTANCE AND RESIGNATION. We have fallen upon troublous times .-White some hearts are bleeding under to reavements caused by the present strift, others are soling with anxiety for the sbjects of their love who are girded for the battle, and prepared to go forth to the field of blood. First obliged to part with luxuries, comforts were afterwards removed from beyond our reach, and now we must be content with homely necessaries. Homesteads have been abandoned and the inmates obliged to take refuge from the spoiler under the roofs of strangers. Those who counted their possess sions by thousands have been reduced to want, and many contemplate with disquicted minds the probability of being deprived of the meanest sort of martial law at that, those means whereby they maintain wife and

> We are now experiencing some of the evils of war, and we feel that they are the most terrible of the rods which God stretches out over a people in punishment of their wickedness. We must not overlook the vital facthat our transgressions, and obstinacy, and ingratitude have caused the Judge of all the earth to inflict upon us this, the heaviest of all calamities. It is true that all are not guilty to the same extent; many are free from the more believes iniquities, and in comparison with atrocious offenders appear right cons and holy. But none of us are nuncous ed by conscience, and the smallest transfers cion kindles the wrath of Heaven and deserved eternal punishment. Mere temporary evils. each as affect the body-no matter box no merous and how grievous-cannot atone for the most indifferent misdemeanor or delice quency; for every sin is an incult and indig-alty offered to Jehovah, an open expression of contempt for His authority, a breach o His bonor. Every infraction of the Divine law is an act of rebellion, which, unless to peated of and forgiven, the Aimighty Sove eign must punish with fitting retribution.

The judgments we ard grouning under bare been visited upon us in our national capacity The transgressions which have cried to bear en against us, and made the Divine anger to burn as a devouring flame, are the in quities and omission of a people. And this terrible aggregate is made up of individual way. How incalculable their number! What a terrible force stands arrayed against us! If we are appalled and distressed when we count over the offences we commit in a single day, o when we call to mind the sine of which otaers are guilty, what terror must seize our s his when we contemplate the long til ck patalogue of arimes which the recording augel bas written down against us as a nation ! If God permitted the chosen people to debefore their enemiss, because one of their number had indulged his sordid love for to ore, and slow seventy thousand persons in cause their king and stated to the cvit

promptings of pride and vain glory, of how evere punishment are we worthy who have alled up sins till they reach to heaven ?

When we consider the number and enerally of our transgressions, we are obliged to seknowledge that our suff rings have thus ar been light—that there is no proportion iffeting rod. And this knowledge should cust us to apprehend yet many direful caand relaxing to smoud our ways. It is made the bounden duty of na all to confess and functioner was. We must break in pieces the houle we green worshipping to the stoad of God; we must sever the bonds that bind us to victors habits; we must weep bitter tears over our transgressions and shortcomings, and boseech God, with strong cries and greats, to blot out our iniquities, and grant us grace whereby we muy walk before Him in the exercise of a lively faith—In the practice of every virtue-in the performance of very duty.

We are disposed to marmar at the evils we are called upon to bear. I reems hard, according to our foolish way of thinking, that is the prosecution of a purpose so noble and just as the one which has forced us into the resent contest, we should be required to endure so many privations, bardships and woes. If we will consider the iniquities and sins which have lighted the fire of God's angertheir number, their blackness, their wantonness-we will be smitten with dumbness, and our mourning will appear to us as it really is-one of the most enormous of our transgressions. Instead of charging God with harshness and cruel y, and wickedly calling in question his justice and loving-kindness. trembling under a sense of our guilt, we would fall prostrate in the dust, bewall our offences and deprecate severer charlisement Profound and hearty conviction will fill our hearts with adoring gratitude to God for not having meted out to us the full measure of the punishment we deserve, and make as catch them. Whenever a Union man is put ashumed of our complaints, and we shall be resigned to whatever evits He shall see prop er to voit upon us.

> Brief, Comprehensive, Devoutant Patriotic Speech. . .

> > BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

President of the United States.

cal Lutheran Church, on Tuesday, May 13, and in reply to an address of Rev. Dr.

Gentlemen : I welcome here the represetatives of the Evangelical Lutherans of the United States, I accept with gratitude their assurances of the sympathy and support of that enlighted, influential and loyal class of my fellow-citizons in an important crisis, which involves, in my judgment, not only the civil and religious liberty of our own dear land, but in a large degree the civil and religious liberties of mankind in many countries and through many ages. You well know, gentlemen, and the world knows, how reluctantly I accepted this issue of battle forced upon me, on my advent to this place, by the internal enemies of our country. You all know, the world knows, the forces and resources the public agents have brought into employment to sustain a Government against which there has been brought not one complaint of real injury committed against society, at home or abroad. You all may recollect that in taking up the sword thus forced into our hands this Government appealed to the prayers of the pious and the good, and declared that it placed its whole dependence upon the favor of God. I now humbly and reverently, in your presence, reiterate the acknowledgment of that dependence, not doubting that, if it shall please the Divine Being who determines the destinies of nations, that this shalf remain a united people, they will, humbly seeking the Divine guidance, make their prolonged national existence a source of new benefits to themselves and their successors, and to all classes and conditions of mankind.

#### Late from Texas.

Late advices from Texas state that here is a strong and growing Union sentiment in that State, particularly in the western portion, and since the death of McCulloch the Texans are becoming clamorous for peace on almost any terms. Gen. Houston, it is said, is not a secessionist, but prudence compels him to keep quiet. All that the Union men want is the presence of a Federal force, when they will openly avow their sentiments. If the war continues until the first of July, starvation will force Texas to succomb to the old government.

A recruiting officer for the Confadarates lately made a speech to the Northwestern Texans, and frankly told his audience that he believed that the Federals would take New Orleans and Memphis, and that they had the best armed, equipped, and disciplined army in the

President Lincoln's emancipation message is favorably spoken of by many of the Union slave-holding citizens of Texas, who express their belief that the war will extinguish slavery in the Border States, and perhaps throughout the entire

# COAL

20,000 BUSKELS COAL, just received on Consequence, and her sale. Orders left at the yard, GORNER OF SWIDAR AT CHRURT STREETS, will be precapily filed.

B. B. BACKST, Agents.